EXTRA JOURNAL.

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EXTRA JOURNAL.

Under the direction of the Whig State Cent'l Committee.

SPRINGFIELD...ILLINOIS.

MAY 1, 1843.

The Tariff---Misrepresentations of the State Register.

During the war of 1812—15, numeroue manufactories from necessity sprung up in the country. In order to pay off the debt incurred during the war, and to protect our infant manufactures, the double duty imposed during the war was continued. Notwithstanding all these precautions, by glutting our merkets, and by making out false invoices, the duty was evaded, and our manufacturers were nearly all ruined. The skill and capital which in a few years had greatly increased, were paralized and destroyed. In 1816, Congress began to lay specific duties in order to protect our young manufactures, and to prevent fraudulent practices upon the revenue. For instance, a duty was laid on conrse cottons of 6¼ cents per yard; thot is to say, all white coarse cottons, costing less than 25 cents per yatd, were taken and charged as costing 25 cents per yard, and subject to a duty of 25 per centum. This plan was extended in the tariffs of 1824, 1828 ond 1842.

Now let us view the operation of this mode of duty upon the manufacturor and the consumer, which will be found favorable to both. The supply of coarse cottons in the United States about twenty-six years previous, came from the East Indies. The most inferior article, thin and slazy, retailed in the Western States, for 25 cents and upwards—finer articles in proportion. Cotton shirtings sold from 75 cts. to one dollar per yard. The consequence of the specific duty of 1816, has been been to enable our factories to furnish us with a better article for one fourth of the old rates.

The duty on lead, for instance, is 3 cents per pound. Is this duty paid by the purchaser and consumer of lead in this country? No.—For this is about the price of the article at Galena. The duty prevents the imported article from coming into competition with our own producers and from glutting the market. A glutted market is most injurious to producers of all kinds. Suppose Great Britain, with her large capital, should encourage her merchants to flood our markets in order to destroy our manufacturers. This she could easily do, and has done, to injure us. The only way to prevent this is by protective duties; and specific duties ore most effectual, coupled with a home valuation. Our iron, leather, cotton, hemp and woollen manufactures, have been eacouraged and protected by specific duties and home valuation.

The tariff law, which took the laborious editor of the Register one week to abridge, and which he avers is true, is far from being accurate. The duty on iron cannot be true. The Register says, that on "Iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured, value five dollars per ton, duty 17 dollars per ton!" Now who ever heard of bar iron selling any where for five dollars per ton? The like mistake is continued in the two succeeding orticles. He says that every women who buys a cost iron teakettle, pays a duty of 42 cents. If the editor will go to our iron works, where they are made, we will ensure he can buy one for less than the duty. Skellets, ovens, pots, &c. are worth about three cents per pound, after paying freight. Messrs. Jewett & Hitchcock have lately sold skellets for fifty cents which held near two gallons.

Course Boots.—The publication 'en lines,' makes the duty on this article $1 25 cents, while in the Register's notes on this *veracious* and *labored* publication, it is $1 66. Let the editors account for this discrepancy on their *responsibility as officers of the State*. The cost of this article in Boston and Lynn is about the amount of the specific duty, say from $1 25 to $1 66. This can be ascertained by looking over a Boston or Lynn prices current. The same may be said of coarse and fine shoes. The duty is about equal to the manufacturers' prices. The ready-made article can be bought in the above places for less than the leather of which they are made can be purchased in Illinois. Two-thirds of the leather and shoes consumed in this State, are brought from the east. If our own manufacturers were encouraged, we might tan our own leather, and we need then not export the raw hides. This ultimately will be the result of a *protective tariff*.

Brown Sugar.—Here we have o mass of ignorance oad evasion from the Register. Did eny person ever here before of *raw*, not *boiled*, sugar? We presume the Register has not here copied the law correctly.* There is a mode of boiling sugar in *vacuo*, by which it is made purer than the common, and nearly equal to the clarified sugar. The duty on brown sugar being 2½ cents—the duty on clayed or clarified sugar is 4 cents. We have now before us a price current in a New Orleans paper ("The Tropic,") of the 28th February last, and common brown sugar is quoted at from 3¼ to 3½ cents, and the very best on plantations from 3½ to 4 cents,—so that the best brown sugar cen be bought at New Orleans, for the amount of what the editor of the Register says is the duty paid by the consumer. If the consumar pays more, it goes into the pockets of the owners of steamboats and grocers. Sugar can be made in the U. States about as low os it can be made in the West Indies. The People of Illinois are greatly interested in its cultivation. The exporters of our produce con inform us that the cotton and sugar growers, are our best customers of the bulky articles of pork and flour.

Salt.—The editor has made an unfair and exaggerated statement about the duty on this article. How a duty of 8 cents per bushel can make salt cost $1 25 cents, is more than any sane man can tell. In the "New Orleans Tropic" of the 28th February, we find that Liverpool coarse salt, an article superior to Turks Island, was worth 95 to 100 cents per bag of four bushels,—that is about 25 cts. per bushel. Whatever the consumer pays above this price, goes into the pocket of the freighter and speculator. Mr. Kendal makes the Turks Island salt cost in New York over 22cents. We presume it can be bought at the New York salines for o less sum, and we believe it has been sold at Chicago for $1 50 cents per barrel, or about ½ cent per pound.

The Register has "stretched its blanket" also in its account of the duty on coarse cloths. The farmer who wears his linsey, janes, end home spun, pays none of the duty; end the Register will find at August that there are not 130,000 broad cloth gentry in the State. In these hard times, but few people, scarcely any in the country, con afford to wear broad cloth.

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*Sec. 8. On raw sugar, (commonly called brown sugar,) not advanced beyond its raw state by claying, boiling or clarifiying, or other process, and on syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and on brown clayed sugar, two and a half cents per pound.

Sec. 4. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, seventeen dollars per ton, &c.

Sec. 2. Third—On Wilton carpets and carpeting, treble, ingrain, Saxony and Aubusson carpets and carpeting, 65 cents per square yard; on Brussels and Turkey carpets and carpeting 55 cents per square yard; on all Venetian and ingrain carpets and carpeting, 30 cents per square yard.

Before we close this article, we will ask the editor of the Register in what country they can buy loof ond lump sugar for three cents?

THE REGISTER—JOHN CATALINE CALHOUN.

The Register for the few last weeks has been engaged in denouncing a tariff to protect the laborers of this country. Why is this so? Does not every man know that almost every leader of the loco foco party is a tariff man?—Are not the editors of the Register fully aware that all the leaders of their porty (with the exception of Mr. Calheun,) have voted for the highest tariff ever laid in this country? Martin Van Buren, Andrew Jackson, Richard M. Johnson and Thomas H. Benton? Do they not know that James Buchanon, one of the Register's candidates for President, and Silas Wright, the right hand man of Martin Van Buren, another of its candidates for the president, cy, voted for the last tariff, of which they complain? Surely, it would be an imputation of great ignorance to suppose them unacquainted with these facts. What then is the reason for their abandonment of the principles sustained by their party leaders in the tariffs mentioned, at this particular period? We can answer, it is for the purpose of transferring the party to "Mr. John Cataline Cathoun," as the Globe calls the Arch Nullifier. We state what we believe to be a fact, when we say, that the late Hon. Sam'l McRoberts and Senator Young, were both recognized as Calhoun men by Mr. Calhoun's friends in Washington—and it is not strange, considering the appliances which have been used, that the Register is new secretly pulling the wires for Mr. Calheun, while the party generally, in good faith, suppose the editors ore laboring in behalf of Mr. Van Buren.

Nothing can be more certain than that every attack upon the late tariff law—which is a twin sister, though a far less robust one, than the law of 1824—is an attack upon the doctrines in regard to protection, of which Mr. Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, James Buchanan, Thomas H. Benton, and Andrew Jackson, have been the most sturdy advocates.

But we can lift the voil which seems to cover this matter at the present moment. Some weeks since a large meeting of Mr. Calhoun's friends was held in Charleston, (S. C.) for the purpose of taking some action on the subject of the next Presidency. The meeting resolved that the National Democratic Convention ought not to be held until the month of May, 1844, and the following resolution wee unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That we consent to be represented in no Convention of the party to nominate a President, unless the tariff *shall have first been regulated consistently with justice to the South and the pledges of the party.*"

Here is the CONDITION on which Mr. Calhoun proposes to act with the party. The tariff for protection must be repealed, and a low tariff and Direct Taxes be substituted for it; for the last of these measures is as certain to follow the second as day is to follow night. Thus the Register is laboring to fulfil the only condition upon which Mr. Calhoun will go into Convention. To effect this object the Register is willing to sacrifice all the principles held sacred by some of its most distinguished party men, and to level the free white laborer to a condition scarcely less enviable than that of the slave of the South.

Go on, Messrs. editors of the Register!—A good portion of your party will follow you, even should you revile the Globe, [Mr. Van Buren's leading paper,] and take to your bosome the villifier of Andrew Jackson,—whose schemes of Nullification at one time well nigh hazarded the existence of government; and who did not abandon his nefarious projects until Andrew Jackson terminated them, at once and forever, by his ever to be remembered declaration, "*THIS UNION SHALL BE PRESERVED!*"

REPUDIATION

Put down in the city of Springfield.

The public are aware, from facts stated in our last paper, that the election of city officers, which took place last Monday, was decided on the question of REPUDIATING our city debt. A few remarks will explain this matter.

The law for the removal of the Seat of Government to Springfield, to render it valid, required that a bond should be entered into, to pay the State $50,000,—which money was to be expended on the public buildings. The bond was entered into by a number of our citizens; but with the express understanding that the money was to be raised by tax from the taxable property of the town. No objections were then made to the measure. The first instalment of $16,666 was paid by tax; some citizens at the time this tax was laid, opposed, but subsequently acceded to the measure, and paid it. When the second instalment was called for, end the money was required to go on with the building of the State House, the town proposed to borrow the money of the Bank; the Bank was willing to loan it: but, perhaps, apprehending that the disposition among the people might be against paying the debt when it became due, which has new exhibited itself among a portion of our citizens, they declined loaning directly to the town, but proposed to loan the money for five years, on a note to be signed by our citizens, who might then pass the money over to the town authorities, and who would then assume the debt, and pledge the faith of the corporation for the payment of the debt and the interest. Our citizens, some hundred or more, relying on the good faith of the town, borrowed the money and placed it in the possession of the town authorities, who paid it into the State Treasury. The town authorities assumed the debt by all the forms and obligations of which the case was susceptible, and have faithfully complied with their obligations so far—paying the interest as it accrued.

At the last session of the Legislature, on act was passed, which was approved by the Governor and Council of Revision, which authorized the City Council to levy o tax of two per cent. to pay this debt. The reason of this measure was, that the debt being due to the State Bank, it could be paid in Bank Certificates, which it was not anticipated would be worth more than from 20 to 25 cents to the dollar. Thus this debt, for which the corporation were paying about 1000 dollars interest yearly, could be cancelled for the small sum of about 4000 dollars. If the debt was ever to be paid, no prudent citizen would desire to permit such a favorable opportunity to pass without paying it.

But this subject was not a matter of discussion until after the whigs held their City Conventions and nominated their candidates for Mayor and Aldermen. A party was then sought to be organized by the STATE PRINTER, avowedly for the purpose of REPUDIATING the City debt. Inflammatory handbills were issued, calling upon the democratic portion of our citizens to meet at the office of the State Printer, and nominate candidates opposed to the payment of the debt. The meeting was held—the State Printer, acting as Secretary, introduced REPUDIATING resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation, and a candidate for Mayor was nominated, who pledged himself, if elected, to be governed by the resolutions of the meeting—which would violate the solemnly plighted faith of the City and defraud those citizens who, confiding in her justice and honor, hod borrowed and loaned to her the sum of $16,666.

For a few days there was great excitement in our city. All the appliances which could be made use of by our opponents were made to bear upon the question of REPUDIATION.

The candidates of the REPUDIATION PARTY—an issue made up by the party headed by the State Printer—WERE DEFEATED; and the character of our city saved from the deep disgrace of REPUDIATION!

The vote polled on Monday amounted to 625.

We are perfectly aware that the State Re-

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gister labors to blind the public, by asserting that the question acted on by our citizens on Monday was not that of REPUDIATION.—But that labor is futile. Every man here knows the contrary. All the arguments used against paying the city debt, apply with additional force against the payment of our State debt.—If the Register's party would REPUDIATE a debt to OUR OWN CITIZENS, and which WOULD RUIN many of them, is there the least chance that they *would pay a debt due* TO FOREIGNERS residing four thousand miles from us? Common sense will give a sufficient answer.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.—The people of this county have refused to obey the tyrannical edicts of the late loco foco legislature. The county is not organized, and the law for that purpose is a dead letter. The conduct of the citizens of the county of Marquette (that *was* to be) is worthy of all praise. Neither the orders of the loco foco party leaders, or the rewards of office could induce the citizens of that county to swerve from the settled purpose of their hearts—to administer an overwhelming rebuke to Messrs. Wheat and Ralston, and the actors with them last winter, in partitioning the county of Adams, and establishing a new county in opposition to the will and wishes of every man in it. The partition of Poland by the Holy Alliance was scarcely more villainous. The people of Poland submitted. Those of Marquette did not. Three cheers for the unconquered and unconquerable voters of Marquette.

HISTORY OF THE TARIFF.

The subjoined interesting facts in relation to the various Tariff acts which have been in force in the United States, from 1789 to 1816, we find embodied in the Georgia Chronicle.

A tariff was never passed in view of protection alone until 1816. The following duties taken from the several acts from 1794 to 1816, show that protection, as now understood was never, until the last period thought of; and the votes show that previously it was no local question as it has now become, because of the protection incorporated at that time.

Tariff of 1789.

"Whereas it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of debts of the United States, and encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported," &c.

On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, 10 cents per gallon.

On molasses, 2 1-2 cents per gallon.

On Madeira wine, 18 cents per gallon.

On brown sugar, 1 cent per pound.

On loaf sugar, 3 cents.

On all other sugars, 1 1-2 cents.

On coffee, 2 1-2 cents.

On boots, 50 cents per pair.

On leather shoes, 7 cents per pair.

On twine, for every 112 pounds, $2.

On steel, unwrought, for every 112 pounds 56 cents.

On nails, 1 cent per pound.

On manufactured tobacco, six cents per pound.

On Bohea tea, 15 cents per pound.

On Souchong tea, 22 cents per pound.

On Hyson teas, 45 cents.

On saddles, 7½ per cent.

On all iron castings, slit and rolled iron, 7½ per cent.

On all manufactures of leather 7½ per cent.

On manufactures of cotton and wool, 5 per cent.

On every coach, carriage, &c. 15 per cent.

On hemp, for every 112 pounds, 60 cents.

On cotton, 3 cents per pound.

This bill, avowing in its preamble to "protect manufactures," passed both Houses of Congress without taking the yeas and nays.

Tariff of 1790.

This act declares that the "support of Government" and "payment of its debts" renders the increase of duties necessary.

On Madeira wine, 35 per cents gallon.

On distilled spirits, from 12 to 25 cents per gallon.

On molasses, 3 cents per gallon.

On Bohea tea, 15 cents per pound.

On Souchong tea, 27 cents per pound.

On Hyson tea, 50 cents per pound.

On coffee, 4 cents per pound.

On loaf sugar, 5 cents per pound.

On brown sugar, 1½ cents per pound.

On other sugars, 2½ " "

On manufactured tobacco, six cents per pound.

On nails, 1 cent per pound.

On steel, for every 112 pounds, 75 cents.

On hemp, every 112 pounds, 54 cents.

On twine, per 112 pounds, $3.

On salt, 12 cents per bushel.

On boots 50 cents per pair.

On leather shoes, 7 cents per pair.

On castings of iron, rolled and slit iron, leather and all manufactures of it, manufactures of cotton 7½ per cent.

Coaches, carriages, &c. 15 per cent.

This tariff passed—yeas 40, nays 15.

The states were divided for it as follows:

	For.	Against.		For.	Ag't.
New Hampshire,	3	1	Delaware,	1	0
Massachusetts,	0	8	Maryland,	2	2
Connecticut,	3	2	Virginia,	7	0
New York,	4	1	North Carolina	5	0
New Jersey,	2	0	South Carolina,	3	1
Pennsylvania,	7	0	Georgia,	3	0

The vote was not recorded in the Senate.

Tariff of 1791.

Distilled spirits, from 20 to 40 cents per gallon.

This act related to but one article of spirits.

Tariff of 1793.

This was for the purpose of protecting the frontiers.

On Madeira wine, 56 cents per gallon.

On distilled spirits, from 28 to 50 cents per gallon.

On steel, per 112 pounds $1.

On nails, 2 cents per pound.

On shoes, 10 cents per pair.

On hemp, per 112 pounds, $1.

On twine, per 112 pounds, $4.

On cast, slit and rolled iron, 10 per cent.

On leather and manufactures of leather, 10 per cent.

On carpets and carpeting, 10 per cent.

This act passed—yeas 37, nays 20. The States voted as follows:

	For.	Against.		For.	Ag't.
New Hampshire,	2	1	Pennsylvania,	5	0
Massachusetts,	6	0	Delaware,	1	0
Rhode Island,	1	0	Maryland,	3	3
Connecticut,	4	0	Virginia,	3	5
Vermont,	1	1	North Carolina,	1	4
New York,	4	2	South Carolina,	3	2
New Jersey,	3	0	Georgia,	0	2

In the Senate the yeas and nays were not recorded.

Tariff of 1794.

On coffee, 5 cents per pound.

On clayed or lump sugar, 3½ cents per pound.

On boots, 75 cents per pair.

On all leather shoes, 15 cents per pair.

On all carriages, 4½ per cent additional duty.

On cast, slit, and rolled iron, and all manufactures of iron, on carpets and carpeting, on leather and all manufactures of it, 5 per cent additional duty.

On all manufactures of cotton or linen, 5 per cent. additional duty.

This act passed both Houses of Congress without taking the yeas and nays in either.

Tariff of 1795.

On clayed or lump sugar, 3 cents per pound.

On all other clayed sugar, 1½ cents per pound.

On Malaga wine, 20 cents per gallon.

On Champagne wine, 40 cents per gallon.

This act passed without the yeas and nays.

Tariff of 1797.

On brown sugar, 2 cents per pound.

On Bohea tea, 2 cents per pound additional.

On molasses, 4 cents per gallon

On all cotton goods, 2½ cents additional.

This act passed the House—yeas 45 nays 40.

	For.	Against.		For.	Ag't.
New Hampshire,	1		Delaware,		1
Massachusetts,	10	1	Maryland,	5	2
Rhode Island,	1	1	Virginia,	9	5
Connecticut,	6		North Carolina,	6	2
Vermont,	2		South Carolina,	3	1
New York,	7	1	Georgia,	2	
New Jersey,	4		Kentucky,	2	
Pennsylvania,	5	7	Tennessee,	1	

This act was voted for by Andrew Jackson.

On July 8, 1797, Congress passed an act fixing the duty on salt at 20 cents per bushel.

In 1804, an act was passed imposing an additional duty of 2½ per cent. on all goods imported into the United States. The money arising from it was a fund for the purpose of protecting the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers. It passed—yeas 96. Not one voted in the negative.

Tariff of 1804.

This imposed specific duties upon prints, dried fruits, and other minor articles.

Tariff of 1812.

This act imposed double duties upon all articles imported into the United States during the war with Great Britain, and was levied exclusively with a view to raise money to carry on the war. It passed—yeas 76, nays 48.

The States voted as follows:

	For.	Against.		For.	Ag't.
New Hampshire,	3	0	Maryland,	5	3
Massachusetts,	2	13	Virginia,	14	7
Rhode Island,		2	North Carolina,	6	2
Connecticut,		8	South Carolina,	6	1
Vermont,	3	1	Georgia,	3	
New York,	5	9	Kentucky,	4	
New Jersey,	5		Tennessee,	3	
Pennsylvania,	16	2	Ohio,	1	
Delaware,		1			

This act was voted for by George M. Troup, John C. Calhoun and William H. Crawford.

This act was re-adopted in 1816 for six months—the yeas and nays not taken in the House; the Senate voting, yeas 25 nays 5. In this act there was another provision, that at the expiration of the time limited by law, an average duty of forty-two per cent. should be levied as an additional duty until some other tariff should be adopted.

The history of the tariff law shows that, from 1789 to 1816, if protection was designed to be given to domestic manufactures, it was none other than such as arose from the necessities of the Government in levying duties to pay debts, defend the frontiers, protect our commerce against the Barbary Powers, and carry on the war with England. The duties were generally uniform, of a given rate per cent; when higher than medium duties were levied, they were placed on sugar, tea, coffee, molasses and salt, and not upon articles of domestic manufacture. That the manufactures of iron, woollen and cotton, had no special legislation whatever; and that no branch of American manufactures had any encouragement or protection beyond what would be afforded them by laying duties for revenue. In the first tariff act encouragement was held out to the farmers of the South to raise cotton, and to those of the West to raise hemp, by imposing high duties on both, but this was an encouragement to agriculture, and not protection to manufactures.

We ask the reader to reflect upon the character of the duties levied hitherto; for we shall presently seek their comparison with those levied in 1816, for the purpose of showing that *protection* then, for the first time, commenced, when the American system was first established, and who were its authors.

Under all the tariff acts which had previously passed, every article, except a few before stated, paid a duty according to value. The Tariff act of 1816 changed this system and made many articles which were manufactured here, pay a duty upon their supposed and not real worth.—For example: under all former tariffs, cotton goods paid a duty according to the value of the article, that is, if a yard of calico or homespun cost twelve cents, under the high duties of the war, it paid a duty of twenty five per cent, which was three cents a yard duty; but, by the act of 1816, this calico or homespun was assumed to cost 25 cents instead of 12 cents, and was then charged with a duty of 25 per cent, so that the duty was six cents instead of three cents as before. And the less the article cost the higher the duty became. If it cost only 5 cents, it was charged with the same duty, six cents, as though it had cost more, so that five cents was the first cost, and six cents the duty. Now, it is my purpose to show, from their speeches, who advocated this system of prohibition and protection, who voted for it, and to what party they belong, that it may be known whether whigs or democrats voted for and supported it.

The principle hitherto adopted and acted upon was to levy a duty for revenue, and so arranging the duties that they would the more readily afford revenue, and if, in doing this, protection was afforded to manufactures, it was believed to be legal and just. But the new principle adopted in 1816 did not levy duties for revenue upon some articles at all; but upon such as were manufactured in the United States duties so high were imposed as excluded foreign manufacturers and gave the market to home manufacturers. This is what was called the American system by its advocates in those days; and it is to enquire who are the authors of it, and to what party they belong, that we shall now direct our attention. Of those who voted for the act, and who are now living, or having died so recently as to have attached themselves to either of the great parties, are Albion K. Parris, now at Washington, Enos D. Throop, Samuel D. Ingham, Philip P. Barbour Henry St. George Tucker, *John C. Calhoun*, Alfred Cuthbert, Wilson Lumpkin, Richard M. Johnson, Nathan Sanford, Wm. T. Barry, and Samuel Smith, all of whom were democrats of the present organization; while John Sergeant, Jonathan Roberts, and Jeremiah Morrow, are the only whigs who voted for it. ¶ Of those who voted against it are Erastus Root, of New York, Wm. M. Gaston, and Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, Richard H. Wilde, of Georgia, Benj. Hardin, of Kentucky, and James Barbour, of Virginia, all whigs, while Wm. H. Roane, of Virginia, and John Forsyth, are the only democrats who voted against it. We have, then, twelve democrats voting *for* the bill to three whigs, and six whigs voting *against* it to two democrats. Thus far it seems that the Democrats were a majority of the friends of *protection* to domestic manufactures, and are the *authors, founders*, and builders of the American system, and that the whigs were a majority of the *opponents* of that system, and of a protective tariff.

From the Seat of War.

BELLEVILLE, April 10, 1845.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The "democracy" held a mass meeting on Saturday, the 8th instant, at this place, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Congressional Convention at Kaskaskia on the 24th inst. According to a test vote taken, there were 125 present, who participated in the business of the meeting. There were in all who attended the farce, about 300 persons—the balance of the 225 being whigs and anti-convention democrats. They broke up, however, without accomplishing the object of the meeting. The Shields party, headed by Koerner and Bissell, were in favor of selecting the delegates immediately; but the Reynolds and Trumbull clique, with the latter gentleman as leader, opposed it, and advocated *precinct* meetings in each district, to be held on the 20th, to elect delegates to a County Convention, which should meet on the 24th in this place for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional Convention. This was adopted by a vote of 55 to 23. During the discussion of these questions, the contending factions denounced each other in unmeasured terms,—using the most opprobrious epithets, personalities, &c., talking of ambition, intrigue, chicanery, log-rolling, and all the other epithets and schemes to which loco focoism is heir to. This war of denunciation was continued during the whole meeting, which lasted from one o'clock till dark. I never heard as much bitter sarcasm, satire, denunciation and personality used on any similar occasion. It was a perfect "Kilkenny cat affair."

After the business of the meeting was concluded, Mr. Shields arose and addressed the assembly, opposing Reynolds' claims on account of his long continuance in office, denouncing Trumbull and laying low in relation to the other candidates. He explained the Trumbull removal and sustained the Governor and his party—applauded the loco foco legislature—told the people that they had reduced the State debt as follows:—4500,000 dollars by the Canal bill; 3,100,000 dollars by the bank bills, and about 4,000,000 dollars by the bill authorizing the sale of the internal improvement property, in all $11,600,000. He talked of his financial operations, of bringing order out of chaos in the auditor's office, claimed all the credit of putting down the Banks,—which he said was occasioned by his proclamation prohibiting the reception of State Bank and Illinois Bank paper, and withholding the revenue; thus placing the Treasury in the best condition it had ever been in since the commencement of the State government—establishing an *independent treasury*, and enabling the legislature to withstand the bribes of the Banks. It was owing to this, he said, that he had called down upon his head the wrath of the whig party and the whole population of Springfield (who were all whigs). It was for this he had been denounced and hunted down by your citizens; he said that *indignation meetings* and caucuses were held in Springfield, and measures taken to force him to leave town, and his life was even threatened. This, said he, being the state of things in Springfield, a duty to himself, his friends and the democratic party, compelled him to sustain his character from the assaults of his enemies. Accordingly himself and his only friend, Gen. Whiteside, made arrangements to settle the difficulty, and as they could not chastise the whole city of Springfield, they singled out the principal citizen, Mr. Lincoln, and offered him battle, &c. Now, sir, if this is the true state of the matter, the character of your fair city will be annihilated by this champion of democracy in Southern Illinois.

Mr. Trumbull gave him one of the most scorching replies ever heard. He intimated in language too plain to be mistaken, that the reduction of the State debt was all a humbug, intended to gull the people, although he hoped for the better. The bank bill, he said, did not reduce the State debt one *iota*, and it defrauded the bill holders of a part of the assets of the bank, and the State was not the gainer by it; it placed the Bank in a situation that would enable her to resume before four years; and further he would not say that the bill was drafted by that "Jack of Clubs," Thomas Mather, but at all events it met his approbation, and he used every exertion to secure the passage of it; he said the bank would, when wound up, shew a clear profit of one million of dollars. As to the canal bill, it might answer the end of its creation, but he doubted it. In fact he lashed the Legislature and the loco foco wire-pullers attached to Gov. Ford, in an effective manner. Speaking of Shields' affair with Lincoln, he said, it was all occasioned by the former's 'squeezing a lady's hand.' Mr. Shields having referred to 'the legislative stamp put on him for the purpose of making him pass current among the democracy,—Trumbull replied that it was whispered at Springfield before and after the Auditor's election, that Mr. Shields, in order to secure his re-election, promised to resign before the legislature adjourned, and this was the secret of his *unanimous* nomination by the loco foco caucus for the office of Auditor. In relation to his *removal*, Trumbull said it was caused by his speech in the lobby on the Bank question.—Previous to that time no whisper of his intended removal ever reached his ears. He said that the Governor, Auditor and Fund Commissioner, were appointed by the Legislature, a committee to negociate with the State Bank a separation, &c., and that on the 22d December, Governor Ford transmitted to the two Houses the result of that negociation (which was a proposition for divorce and suspension since August,) without a word of comment, thereby tacitly assenting to, and recommending the same; that on the 23d December he made his speech in the lobby denouncing the proposition, and that on the 24th Mr. McClernand (Gov. Ford's organ in the House,) denied that he was the exponent of his excellency's views, &c. and said that if there was any thing in the signs of the times, that the *cause* of this conflict of opinion, which embarrassed the Executive Department, would soon be removed. This castigation was renewed on the following day, said Mr. T., and he asked the people if it did not look to "*one up a tree*," as if the bank question was the cause of his removal. 'Yes,' said Mr. T., 'I have been proscribed for opinion's sake. I have been denounced because I dared to express my honest sentiments, and have been hurled from an office which I never sought, without ever receiving any intimation from the Governor that he desired me to retire from it." Mr. T. wound up by telling the people that he was no *candidate to be a candidate*—he did not traverse the district, begging for office; but if he was the choice of the people and the convention nominated him, he would cheerfully serve them.

The remarks of Mr. Trumbull called Shields to the stand again; he said that Mr. Trumbull had denounced and anathematized the democratic party, the democratic legislature, and *their* democratic Governor; and that his whole speech was a continued tirade of abuse against the Governor and party. This course, he thought, uncalled for, unjust and ungenerous, and he added *ungrateful*—for the democratic party had taken him by the hand when he first came to the State, when he was young and without reputation, and had "*kicked him up stairs*"—and now in return for all this kindness, Mr. Trumbull was abusing and denouncing that very party which had elevated him higher than his merits deserved. Mr. S. then attempted to vindicate the acts of the Legislature, and defended the removal of Trumbull by Gov. Ford; he took out from his pocket a long letter written him by Gov. Ford, explaining the causes which led to the removal; which were their disagreement in relation to State policy. You will recollect that in his note to Mr. Trumbull, it was said that his removal "was the *expressed wish of the democracy*." The Governor in his letter to Mr. S. says that during the middle of the winter he sent his friend Gen. Whiteside to Mr. T. to tell him that he wished him to resign, in order to enable him to make another appointment; but Mr. T. declined doing so. A short time afterwards the Governor saw Mr. Trumbull and asked him if he wished to embarrass him in making his nomination. Trumbull replied that he did not; but that he had consulted with his friends and they had advised him to remain until he was removed, and that he had decided to do so, as it had been currently reported about the city that it was the Governor's intention to remove him, and he would remain for the purpose of shewing his friends that he did not fear the disgrace of a removal. Gov. Ford then asked him if he would resign after the Legislature adjourned. Trumbull replied no; he would not;—that 40 yoke of oxen could not keep him in the office; but yet, if the Governor wanted him out of office, *he must remove him*. This was the purport of the Governor's letter. Shields then entered into a short exposition of the whole affair, applauding the Governor again and again, testified to his Democracy, &c., and scored it on to Trumbull for *whining* around the country, because he had been turned out of office: and not only *whining* about it,—but also denouncing the Governor and the whole party. He denied that Trumbull was a Democrat, and read him out of the party.

Trumbull replied to Shields, and fairly skinned him alive. He said that he should never have said any thing about the Governor had he not hunted him down. He remarked that the Governor, not content with removing him abruptly, from office, was sending letters to the papers for publication, explaining his motives before they had been impeached, and "he had his emissaries traversing this congressional district with their pockets stuffed with his letters, to be read on all public occasions for the purpose of injuring his prospects," &c. He told the people that he refused to resign, because the Governor had scattered his intentions of removing him to the four quarters of the Capitol; and that it was impossible for him to resign without causing the belief that he *feared* to meet the removal in the face. He labored to prove that the Governor had been guilty of falsehood in his letter to Mr. Shields, and that the whole letter was a base perversion of truth. He denied that Gov. Ford embodied the whole democratic party; but if it really was the case, as Mr. Shields seemed to think, that embodiment, explained the meaning in his (Gov. Ford's) note of the 4th of March, in which he used the expression "the expressed wish of the democracy;" the translation of which was that it was "the ex-

pressed wish of Gov. Ford" that Mr. T. should be removed from the office. Mr. T. said that he was a full blooded democrat, and that he could not be excommunicated by Messrs. Shields and Koerner. The only difference between his democracy and Mr. Shields' was that he (Mr. T.) advocated *principles*, and Mr. Shields advocated men—that he was for the democratic party, while Mr. Shields was for Gov. Ford.

Mr. Koerner then got up and made a short speech in defence of the Legislature, which Mr. Trumbull, he said, had assailed. Mr. K. said that no whig in Illinois was as bitter and violent in his denunciations of the *very democratic Legislature*, as was Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Koerner was quite furious, and fought manfully; but poor fellow, he met (as did the whole of the Governor's party) with an overwhelming defeat. Trumbull carries the day triumphantly. He is the favorite of his party in the South.

SOUTHERNER.

Who are under British influence?

It has been frequently urged, that the principles of the whig party and the interest of England, stand in the same relation to each other as cause and effect;—that if the former are carried into actual operation their necessary tendency is to sustain and support the British aristocrat and capitalist. But whoever will give to those principles a candid and impartial examination, will readily perceive how unfounded the assertion.—Take, for instance, the Tariff. One of its principal objects is to encourage and protect our own manufactures. In effecting this, we must necessarily deprive English manufactories of an amount of labor equal, at least, to that which we employ; and consequently prevent the proprietors and the nation from amassing as much wealth as they would otherwise acquire. The simple statement is sufficient to prove, that those who oppose the imposition of a tariff to protect our own manufactures, are zealously laboring in behalf of foreign interests to the destruction of our own; that, regardless of the welfare and prosperity of their own country, they are endeavoring to rear upon her misery and degradation, the wealth and glory of another.

But hear what is said by one of the pensioned agents of the British administration, who formerly resided here, and see how exactly the attempts of his countrymen, at the time to which he refers, coincide with the present wishes of the loco foco party. He writes in 1800 immediately after his return from America—

"Previous to the revolution America could not manufacture a *hob nail* for her own use. After she had spilt the blood of her bravest men in a contest for seven years to obtain independence, it was rendered a mere bubble by the intriguing genius of Englishmen *and their friends* dispersed through the States. The overthrow of their manufacturing establishments must be considered as a chef d' œuvre, whether we regard the means by which it was accomplished, or the grand end that was steadily kept in view. As to the means of destruction, it was as various as the character of the owners, the situation or nature of the establishments. *Sometimes by fire*; but most generally by inundating the markets with goods of the same manufacture from this country, and selling them far below prime cost in order to drive the American manufactures out of their own market. Another method was, to recommend English artists *of no talents* to their notice, as men of first rate abilities."

These were the means that were used by "*the friends of intriguing Englishmen*" to destroy our manufactories. And what is the loco foco party now contending for, but such a state of affairs, as will enable English manufacturers to inundate our markets with their goods, and by selling them far below prime cost, to drive our own from existence? That party are loud in their professions of patriotism, and of regard for the "bone and sinew" of the country, and yet they strenuously advocate a system of measures, that will force one portion of the people to suffer, for want of a market to consume their surplus produce; and another to starve for want of employment. Admirable consistency! And at the same time, with the tact of their "*intriguing friends*," they raise the cry of "*stop thief*," to divert the attention of the nation from themselves; and unblushingly accuse their neighbors to prevent the world, if possible, from discovering how treacherously they themselves are affected by the power of British influence.

THE GUILLOTINE AT WORK.

HEADS OFF.—C. A. Garnsey, Esq., postmaster at Rock Island, in this State, has been removed, and Col. John Buford (loco foco) appointed in his place.

James P. Dixon, has been removed from the Post Office at Dixon, and Frederick R. Dutcher appointed in his place.

☞The loco foco papers publish articles from the *Journal of Commerce*, and call it a whig paper. This is loco foco *morality*. The editors of the Journal of Commerce, are Van Buren men, and voted for him for President in the fall of 1840.

Facts for those who think.

THE GOLD AND SILVER CURRENCY.

The ultra presses of the party, "are opposed to all Banks." The Globe, the file leader of the party says:

"We think with Judge Toppan—that the gradual EXTINCTION *of banking institutions, as their present charters expire*, is the only means of preventing again the recurrence of the calamities that now overwhelm the country. If banks are ever to be useful and salutary, they must be established upon the French model—issuing SPECIE ALONE *for a currency*, and paper *only* as exchange."

Banks on the "FRENCH MODEL" suit the Globe and its party. The currency of FRANCE is the theme of admiration with the party press. The currency of a country always has an important influence on the welfare of the working classes, for good or for evil. What then is the condition of the laboring classes in France? General Cass, late minister to France, thus states the condition of the people of France:—

"It is difficult for an American to CONCEIVE an idea of the *true state* of the working class, upon whose passions these men continually operate.—Perhaps *thirty cents a day*, or a little more, may be the average price of labor throughout France; and out of this the workman must *cloth and feed himself*. And then come the seasons of interruption, when work is almost discontinued, and when the STARVING MECHANICS *are thrown upon the community, to seek the support of life as they can*. With us every honest industrious man can reasonably expect to provide something in the meridian of life for its decline. By emigrating westward, he can procure a piece of land, and close his days surrounded by his family. But such an occurrence in Europe would be little short of a miracle: and in this reasonable expectation of an eventual acquisition of property in our country, with the moral stimulus which accompanies it, and in this despair of the future which seems almost inseparable from the condition of a European laborer, I trace one of the most striking distinctions between a new society and an old one, and one of our surest guaranties for the perpetuation of our institutions."

Such is the effect of "Banks on the French Model" and the exclusive specie currency system of France. What think you of it, mechanics, farmers and laborers?

The leading members of the party in Congress are also for an exclusive specie currency. They have declared their opinions publicly and above board, on this point. The effects of a specie currency upon the country and the laboring classes, are thus set forth by these gentlemen in speeches delivered by them in Congress:

"There can never be prosperous times in this country, until a poor man, as in England, is obliged to work for a sheep's head and pluck a day, and lie under a cart at night!"—*Senator Newbury, a New England Federalist.*

"The price of *labor* is entirely too high. The *laborer in this country* can afford to work for *eleven pence a day*, and the HARD MONEY SYSTEM will bring down wages to that sum—wheat will also come down to 16 cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion. This is the best tariff you can have, and the only one that can enable the manufacturer to compete with England.—THE SUB-TREASURY *will effect both objects;*—it will put down the banks, *and bring wages and every thing else down*."—*B. Tappan locofoco U. S. Senator.*

"To the Southern States, to the whole cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar growing region, now so grievously afflicted with the curse of the paper system, to all this region I would say—study the financial system of Holland, France and Cuba. Imitate them."—*Benton's speech on the Sub-Treasury, Jan. 16, 1838.*

"To other States I would say—do the like."—*Ib.*

"Establish a hard money Government."—*Benton.*

"It is true, sir, that the greater portion of the laborers of France, are deprived of the use of ANIMAL FOOD, but it does not follow that, as a whole, *they are the worse off!* No, sir—so far from it, I have the authority of an English statesman, who speaks from observation, and a critical examination of the subject, that the REVERSE IS THE CASE."—*Mr. Williams, a member of Congress.*

"In Germany, where the currency, is purely metalic, and THE COST OF EVERY THING REDUCED TO A HARD MONEY STANDARD, a piece of broad cloth can be manufactured for fifteen dollars; the manufacture of which, in our country, from the expansion of paper currency, would cost one hundred dollars.—What is the consequence? The foreign French and German manufacturer imports the cloth into our country, and sells it for a hundred dollars. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent. in favor of the foreign manufacturer?"

"Reduce our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover the country with blessings and benefits."—*Buchanan's speech on the Sub-Treasury, Feb 22, 1838.*

"Articles are manufactured in France and Germany for one-half of actual cost in this country."—*Ib*

"It was but the other day I saw an extract from an English paper, which stated that whilst the cutlery manufactured in Germany, was equal in quality with the British, it was so reduced in price that the latter would have to abandon the manufacture altogether."—*Ib.*

LABORING MEN, FARMERS, MECHANICS! These are the anticipated effects of an exclusive SPECIE CURRENCY! What do you think of them? Do not say that these are wrong quotations. They were the solemn declarations of leaders of the locofoco party, on the floors of Congress, and elsewhere.

We dedicate this article to "MEN WHO THINK."

PENNSYLVANIA—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.—The Harrisburg Keystone of the 31st, which has been up to this time the organ of Governor Porter, has an editorial article which contains some curious disclosures. It commences with a compliment upon the calmness and dignity of Pennsylvania, and then it proceeds to state that Mr. Tyler has attempted to corrupt the State Government, and adds:

We proclaim to the democracy of Pennsylvania that a bargain has been entered into, and the power and the seductions of the general government with all the hopes and fears which it can create, is being used to subsidize the press, break down the elastic spirit of the Democratic party, and transfer its members to the special keeping of Capt Tyler & Co.

The proof of this is in the fact, that the Keystone, being the organ of the present Executive of the State, was plied with communications in favor of Mr. Tyler. It refuses to publish them, and, as a consequence, the friends of Mr Tyler refused to vote for its publishers as State Printers. The Keystone then adds:

"We have sacrificed much in the honest conviction that we were doing right in sustaining the present State administration, and as proof, that we have sustained it ardently and zealously, we need but to refer to the columns of our paper during the last four years. We shall continue to support that administration in all its democratic measures, but we will repel all efforts to make the columns of the Keystone teem with Tylerism—Communications, glowing with the beauty and power and majesty and glory of John Tyler, have been presented to us in manuscript directly from the hands of David Rittenhouse Porter, which we felt called upon, by every consideration of duty and of patriotism, to reject from our columns."

The paper then says, that another communication has been handed to the editor by Governor Porter himself, though not in his hand writing, which is published. It says that Pennsylvania stands pledged to *Buchanan*, but if he *is not* in field, *it will go for Tyler*, and proceeds to give the reasons. [BAL. PAT.

☞The Register says that the people have to pay in addition to a fair price for articles of consumption, the duty laid upon such articles. To show the absurdity of this theory we refer to the article of lead. The duty on lead is three cents a pound. Lead can be had in any quantity in St. Louis at 2½ cents per lb. So, if the theory of the Register be true, the miner has to make his lead for nothing and pay the consumer half a cent a pound for taking it off from his hands!

The Register is "still hanging" on the Oregon question. No body doubts but Oregon belongs to us—and if our neighbor prefers a location there, to one high up *Salt River*, after next Presidential election, we will guarantee him peaceable possession.

☞The Register's correspondents are alarmed at the influx of specie into our Atlantic ports from England. They don't want the people should have any more money than they have now. More money will raise wages, the prices of produce and property, stimulate enterprise, and give employment to the people!!

The "rascally tariff" is giving employment to our laboring people, and compelling foreign merchants, who have heretofore paid us for our cotton, and other produce, in cloths and calicoes, to pay us in gold and silver, and that gold and silver is paid into the hands of American laborers! What a horrible state of things this tariff is bringing upon us? American laborers are likely to have full employment and fair wages!! Oh for the day, the loco foco correspondent of the Register may well say, when, in the language of Senator Tappan of Ohio, the laboring man shall be compelled to work for ten cents a day, or as the loco foco senator Newberry has it, that a man shall work a day for a sheep's head and pluck!

☞Col. Graves, a repudiating politician and Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, has absconded to parts unknown, leaving a deficit of $140,000 in his cash account. What else can the people of Mississippi expect from their public servants when they proclaim to the world their own want of common honesty.

R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., late Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, is said to be the author of the life of John C. Calhoun, just published by the Harpers, N. Y.

Gen Cass has announced himself a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention. He is in favor of a Tariff, and against a National Bank.

MINERAL WEALTH.—The Galena Mines alone, it is said, produced upwards of a million of dollars the past year.

☞Persons having subscribers for this paper, will please forward their names immediately.

EXTRA JOURNAL.

Springfield, May 1, 1843.

The State Register—the Tariff—the party Leaders.

The articles which for several weeks past have appeared in the State Register upon the subject of the Tariff, have doubtless been attentively observed by many of our readers. This sudden, violent and systematic attack of the editors of that paper, the organ of a certain Clique, upon the late Tariff act, as we stated last week, means more than meets the eye.

It is not our purpose, however, at this time, to enter into a defence of that act, either of its general principles or its details. Indeed, it seems to us that the whig doctrine on the subject of the Tariff, needs no defence;—its truth and justice being obvious to all thinking, candid minds, and being acknowleged by a majority *even of the democratic party.* That doctrine is, that the *honor* and *credit* of the government of our common country *must be sustained.* That in order to sustain that honor and credit, it must be supplied from some source and by taxation with the means of paying its debts, and for defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government: *which expenses* should be regulated upon the principles of a sound and wise economy. This doctrine also maintains, that a tariff of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, is the most approved, the cheapest, the most economical mode of taxation by which this money can be raised to sustain the honor and credit of the Government. It goes still further, and maintains, that in laying this tariff of duties upon foreign goods, to sustain the honor and credit of the Government, it is the duty of Congress so to discriminate as to protect the domestic industry of the country—in other words, to sustain our own mechanics and manufacturers.

In accordance with these principles, the whigs of the late Congress went to work and reduced the expenses of the government to one half less than they were under the administration of Mr. Van Buren. They imposed a tariff of duties on foreign goods, to raise the means of paying the debts and ordinary expenses of the government; and in laying these duties, they so discrimated as to protect the industry and labor of our own citizens. We repeat, the truth of these principles and the propriety of this action require no defence at our hands.

Why do those who control the Register object so strongly to a tariff on foreign goods? Since the foundation of the government, in times of peace, this has been ever the mode of meeting the expenses of the government. It has been, and is, approved by experience and by popular sentiment, and not by the whigs alone. Gen. JACKSON voted for the tariff of 1824—a higher tariff than that of the last Congress. Mr. VAN BUREN voted for that of 1828, one still higher—Mr. BUCHANNAN and Mr. WRIGHT, (the friend—the trusted friend of Mr. Van Buren,) voted for the Tariff of 1842. Why then should those who control the Register object to the Tariff act? Do they act upon the impression that all taxation is odious and that by playing the demagogue they may be able to excite prejudice against the Whig party, because they have levied a tax upon the labor of Foreign countries? If so, we beg them for their own sakes to desist. They have mistaken the AMERICAN FEELING of our people. They are not attacking ALONE the Whig party, but they are warring against the great men of their own party. They are warring upon JACKSON, VAN BUREN, WRIGHT, BUCHANNAN, and many others.

But we said in our last paper and now repeat, that these attacks of the State Register upon the tariff, have a deeper aim than meets the common eye. A cursory glance at parties here, and elsewhere, will explain this. First, let us look at home. The "dem-

ocratic" party here, as elsewhere, may be divided into two classes. First comes "the wild, the unbridled, the fierce "Democracy,"" in whose souls burns the *wild desire to destroy*, and whose feet make haste to *pull down* all those institutions which the wisdom of the past has built up. Give them the *watch cry* of "equal rights," and "no monopoly," "down with the aristocracy," and it will suffice to pull down a Bank or sack a Flour Store. The leading aim of this class is, *to destroy*; and they have been amused for several years passed by their leaders,—first, with *destroying* the United States' Bank, and a National currency; by building up State Banks, and then *destroying* them; by building up Internal Improvement systems and then *destroying* them; by involving the States in debt, and then *repudiating* those debts. These are Loco Focos, and they find a head in Mr. Van Buren, whose course through life has been rather to follow public sentiment, lead where it may, than by exerting his great talents to guide it to high and noble objects. Of this party, in this State, when it wielded the power of the State, the State Register was the organ; but if we mistake not we may congratulate the State Register upon the new position they have assumed (and we trust more congenial to their feelings), in being the organ of that better portion of their party—to which we will now advert.

This second portion of the party, we may term the *Conservative* portion of the "democratic" party. They have none of the wild desire of the other portion, to *destroy*, but they would rather *preserve*. They have no sympathies, no sentiments in common with their fierce brethren; but they still continue with them, for the purpose of *controlling* them, of preserving something from the general wreck, and of holding in check the wild democracy. It is true they sometimes *seemingly act with them*; (as illustrated in the course pursued by Gov. Ford, in voting for the repudiation ticket for city officers), and even put on the *appearance* of going further than their fierce brethren, in order to gain their confidence, as the sober man sometimes affects to be drunk that he may control his drunken associates—as the keeper sometimes does to be mad, that he may better manage the raving lunatic. This bitter portion of the party is now in power in the State, and of these the State Register is now the organ. The leaders of this portion of the party were but lately, at (least most of them,) whigs. They once supported Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. They are generally men of talents, and of course ambitious.—They saw no prospects of gratifying their ambition if they remained with their old friends. They looked around among the democratic party, and saw but few men of talents belonging to that party, and they reasoned thus: "The party to which we belong is in a hopeless minority, and while we remain with them our talents will never lead us to that power after which our souls pant. Let us then join the democratic party.—They have among them no men of talents. They will gladly receive us.—will make us the leaders of their party, and will thus effect a double object: we will obtain power, and we will moreover engraft upon that party, some of our principles, and restrain some of their fury." They did go over and join the democratic party. They have succeeded;—they now wield the power of the State, and we hope they will retain it while they carry out their designs thus set forth, until good whigs take their places.

In order to show the justice of these remarks, we would give a few of the names of the leaders. We have reference to those who thus went over and joined the democratic party. First, Thomas Ford, whom we would mention with all respect, and his talented and eminent brother (now no more,) Geo. Forquer; Sidney Breese, Alfred W. Cavarly, James Ralston, William Richardson, Murray McConnell, Josiah Lamborn, John Calhoun, Robert Smith, J. M. Strode, and O. B. Ficklin, besides some others we might name.

At the last August election that portion of the party, of which these men are the leaders, triumphed in their election. The most talented of the number was elected Governor, and Sidney Breese was elected Senator by the Legislature. One result of their success was the partial preservation of the State Bank. We have said that of this party the State Register is now the organ.

From these remarks it will be seen that this last portion of the party will never *willingly* support Mr. Van Buren. On the contrary, they would rather go for Mr. Calhoun. They admire his eminent talents, his lofty bearing, the purity of his private character, and they know that under his rule *loco focoism* would be driven back to its den.

We have said that Mr. Van Buren had voted for the Tariff—that he was the head of the tariff interest in his party; and it is well known that Mr. Calhoun is the *head* of the anti-tariff interest.

Here then, we have the explanation of the course of the Register, in opposing the Tariff. We have known in *by-gone* days too well the sentiments of those who control the Register, to believe that they are *really* against the tariff—although now *seemingly* so. They oppose the tariff because they wish to defeat Mr. Van Buren, who voted for the high tariff of 1828. They oppose the tariff because they wish to elevate Mr. Calhoun.—Whether the articles which have appeared in the Register will have the effect designed of making interest for Mr. Calhoun, time must disclose. That such is their object, the facts here stated leave not the slightest room for doubt.

The Register thinks the eastern market quite a small affair for Western produce, and the editors with tears in their eyes, call upon Great Britain to open her ports to the free introduction of American agricultural products, and feed her starving millions with our abundance. Do they not know that Germany is as good a grain growing country, as the West, and, with cheaper labor and easier access, can undersell us in the British ports! Mr. Everett, our minister near St. James', in a speech at a Cattle Show, congratulated the British people upon the amelioration of their corn laws, but said he did not know it would be of any especial benefit to his countrymen for the reason we have intimated.

Lowell, one of all the eastern manufacturing towns, purchases 200,000 barrels of flour annually for sizing only; about ten to one that finds its way into the British market.

England buys sixty millions of American products, and two-thirds of that, cotton.—Massachusetts buys forty millions of her sister States, and a small proportion of that amount, is cotton.

The reasoning of the Register about the tariff and the ebbing and flowing of specie, reminds us of the Athenian who took a brick of his house he wished to sell and went into the market and presented it as a sample of his premises.

☞The Register proves by *cyphering* that the good people of Illinois pay in a tax on their purchases of goods at the stores, twice the whole amount of the goods purchased.—Miller proves by *cyphering* also, that the world will come to an end in the course of a few months. The organ of *numbers* must be strikingly developed both in the Parson and editors.

Vermont Sugar.—The "Montpelier [Vermont] Watchman" estimates that the maple sugar produced in that State, the present season, at the low price of five cents a pound, will amount to $1,000,000. This will make the quantity about twenty five thousand hogsheads. In 1840, the quantity was but five thousand five hundred hogsheads.

Queer Tariff notions of the Register.

The Register says, that "the people of Illinois, under the operation of the tariff law, pay annually—

"A tax on coarse woollen cloths of	$545,548 80
do do do merino shawls,	241,532 93
do do other articles made of coarse wool,	212,918 27
do do brown sugar,	574,569 60"

"making a tax," exclaims the Register, "of upwards ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS, paid by us on two articles (woollen and sugars) alone, in addition to the millions on salt, cotton, iron-ware, and the thousands of necessary articles annually consumed by us." We do wish the Register had specified a part, at least, of the thousands of necessary articles, and the tax upon each. If the editors had done so they would have found, maintaining a due proportion to the articles above estimated, that we are annually paying a tax, forced upon us by the "rascally tariff," of not less, certainly, than fifteen, probably twenty-five millions of dollars. Taking the lowest sum of fifteen millions—as the tax, and, following the rule of the Register, the goods purchased by us, without the tariff, cost thirty millions;—these two sums added together, make forty-five millions of dollars, laid out and expended, every year, in sugar, cottons, salt, iron-ware, shawls, calicoes—broadcloths, and *the thousands of necessary articles*, and consumed *by the people of Illinois*,—a sum three-fourths, as we had it officially from Gov. Ford, in his inaugural, of the taxable property of the State. Where in the world do we purchase this enormous amount of goods, and how do we obtain the means to pay for them? The amount of capital invested in our 1348 retailing dry goods, grocery and other stores, as appears by the U. States' statistics, 1840, [was $4,904,125.—We have been told by intelligent merchants, that the amount of annual sales, might be estimated at about twice the capital invested. Well, then, vociferates the Register, the people of Illinois pay a tax of three millions of dollars. Not quite so fast, neighbor; not a third purchased are dutiable articles; and besides it is a fact (and facts are the only true basis of financial reasoning, or rather of sound political economy,) that a tariff, and a protective one too, lessens, instead of increasing, the price of protected articles.

Protection procures the investment of manufacturing capital—stimulates competition—sharpens the inventive faculties of our countrymen—not of one sex only, but of both; diffuses a spirit of activity throughout all the ramifications of industry—prevents an odious monopoly on the part of haughty mother Britain—it stays her hand in sundering the inviolable union which should and does subsist between agriculture, commerce and manufactures, where the greatest good of the greatest number is the leading object of government. And can American citizens fail to appreciate its moral effect? It gives to our people a noble spirit of independence, not the *craven* one of colonial subserviency.

☞An elaborate article, occupying nearly two columns, appears in the Register, to show that the present influx of specie into the country augurs no good to the farmers of Illinois;—that it would be better for them to send their wheat, beef, pork, &c. to England and make an exchange for British fabrics there, than to see gold and silver flowing up the Mississippi for the purpose of purchasing their products, and to take the cash for them, at home. What next?

According to the Register's doctrine the Vermonters pay $600,000 duty on this sugar. Can any thing be more silly than such an assertion?

A result of Protection.

American Manufactures.—The Boston Mercantile Journal of the 4th inst. says:—"Barque Niagara, which cleared to-day for *London*, takes out 400 bales of Cottons of *American* manufacture!!

A Question for the Register.—Vermont makes Sugar enough out of *maple trees* for her own consumption; and if she wishes a little variety of the article, she can exchange it for West India Sugar, pound for pound.—How much is she impoverished by the "villainous tariff"! Another—suppose we, the people of Illinois, should find it rather inconvenient to pay the price of West India or Louisiana sugar, and should set our wits at work to make sugar out of *corn stalks*, and should make enough, without much of a tax upon our labor and time, for our own supply and also for the market of our less ingenious and enterprising neighbors; how much should we be "punished" by the tariff or, how much should we be taxed for this article, using none of it from abroad? Answering these questions and the like, suggested by the fertile imagination of the editors of the Register, would be an excellent exercise for them; making them less visionary and more practical men.

☞The following paragraphs go to prove that a protective tariff does not enhance the price of any article to the consumer. By protection our factories can furnish us with better and cheaper manufactures than foreigners. Woolen muslin is an excellent and beautiful article for female winter dresses, and if they can be purchased as low as 12½ cents per yard, will be universally used by every class of our population. Being incombustible, they are much safer than calicoes. The most inferior quality has seldom been sold in this region so low as fifty cents per yard.

From the National Intelligencer.

"Progress of Manufactures.—The Massachusetts manufactures have so improved their machinery, and their skill, and the prices of wool are so moderate, that they can now make excellent *mousselines de laine*—that is, woolen muslin—at a cost of only eight cents per yard. It is also said that the Lowell Mills are making fine cloths and cassimeres, equal to the imported and at a cost as favorable. Important improvements are steadily making in the above departments which enable our manufactures to compete successfully with those of Europe!"

American Calicoes.

Great progress has been made in this branch of our manufactures, especially in fine finish of the goods, and the perfect set of the colors. They are now considered equal in these respects to any imported, and they have always been far superior in durability of texture. The following statement is a remarkable illustration of the energy of some of our manufacturers, and the perfect organization of their business.

On the first day of February, a new pattern of Muslin de Laines arrived in New York, and were offered by the importer at 14 cents a yard by the case. The agent of a Rhode Island Calico Printing establishment forwarded a piece of the new style of goods to Providence, the day after their arrival, and in sixteen days he had the same style of goods and of equal fabric in New York, selling for 10 cents per yard. *Albany Gazette.*

☞The last Register denies that Gov. Ford took any portion of the School money for the outfit of Messrs. Oakly and Ryan, and we have since learnt that a receipt from the Treasurer for the full amount of the School money received last winter from the Missouri Bank, has been sent down to Belleville, to be published there, for political purposes.

We are utterly astonished at this denial.—The facts in the case required no concealment. The exact truth could not have operated against Gov. Ford, or his friends.

It is said that a Senator in Maine, on arriving at Augusta, by mistake went to the *arsenal* instead of the State House, and on demanding his seat, was required to sign the books of the establishment, when he found himself enlisted in the army for seven years.

The Legislature of Maine passed a law at its recent session, to admit every person of good moral character to the practice of the law in that State.

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